



WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR.

YOUTH, BEAUTY AND MILLIONS.

Miss Virginia Fair Weds W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

A SCENE OF BEAUTY.

The Oelrich's Conservatory Transformed Into a Floral Bower.

THE WEDDING GIFTS PRINCIPALLY

Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Metals Sufficient for a King's Ransom Were Presented to the Favored Pair—Few of the Relatives of Either were in Attendance.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Youth and beauty, with millions of money, were joined together in holy matrimony at noon to-day when Virginia Fair became the bride of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

About one hundred and fifty guests were present at the ceremony, which took place in the fifty-seventh street residence of Hermann Oelrichs, whose wife is the sister of the bride.

The home was surrounded by a curious and mixed crowd. Shortly before noon the guests commenced to arrive at the Oelrichs house. The Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, acting pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Duane's Ferry, was on hand early, accompanied by two little acolytes.

A FLORAL BOWER. The conservatory and hall-room had been transformed into the semblance of an old English garden. At the end of the conservatory a dais had been raised. Over this was a canopy of latticed smilax, clinging vines and blossoming peach trees. Its luxuriant foliage shut out the daylight, but tiny incandescent lights hidden in the leaves gave soft and ample illumination.

Almost promptly at noon, the single maid of honor, Miss Mary Baldwin Tolson, entered the hall-room and under an archway with roses walked towards the waiting party. She preceded the bride, Miss Fair. Following her was her brother-in-law, Mr. Oelrichs.

The organ, especially built for the purpose, pealed forth its conclusion congratulations were showered upon Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Jr.

There were few relatives present. Of the Vanderbilts there were only to kiss the bride Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and young Harold Vanderbilt, brother of the groom.

The rest of the family are in mourning or abroad, but though absent they were well represented in the list of guests. The wedding party was then ushered into the library, and at long tables sat down to a wedding breakfast.

When the breakfast was over the bride changed into her traveling dress, and the young Vanderbilts drove off in a brand new brougham, a present to the groom, to the river. They crossed the Long Island railroad depot, and there boarded a special car, which bore them to Mr. Vanderbilt's country place, Idle Hour, Oakdale, L. I.

THE WEDDING GIFTS. Among the bridal gifts were the following: W. K. Vanderbilt, pearls and several

handsome carts and traps. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the bridegroom's mother, jewels and silver. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the bride's sister, twenty-four gold dishes. Hermann Oelrichs, four gold dishes. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McKim, twenty-four gold dishes. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, gold toilet set. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney, a gold writing set. Mrs. Astor, diamond and turquoise brooch. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the bridegroom's cousin, cigar and jewel boxes. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the bridegroom's cousin, a punch bowl. Mr. and Mrs. George P. DeForest, glass and silver decanters. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. DeYoung, gold basket, 18 inches long, heavy, loose handle, whole basket perforated and decorated with open work. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, gold tray. Mrs. John W. Mackay, stomacher of diamonds. John W. Mackay, corsage diamond ornaments. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess, the bridegroom's sister, four gold loving cups. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, the bridegroom's aunt, a silver soup tureen. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Sloan, Mrs. Sloan, the bridegroom's aunt, twenty-four silver trays.

CAN SELL LIQUOR.

The New Act of Congress Does Not Forbid it in Army Canteens. WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Secretary of War recently requested the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether section 37 of the act passed at the last session of Congress "increasing the efficiency of the army" prohibits the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks in the canteen sections of the post exchanges, which are organized and maintained at the various army posts and encampments throughout the United States.

The Attorney General in his reply holds that the section in question does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks throughout the canteen sections as heretofore organized and carried on, except that no officer or enlisted man can be detailed for duty in the canteen section to do the selling.

LORD SALISBURY ACCEPTS THE PLAN

Agrees to the Principle of Germany's Proposal for a Commission—McKinley's Man Not Selected.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Lord Salisbury has accepted the plan proposed by Germany for the settlement of the Samoan trouble by the appointment of a tripartite commission. The acceptance is of the broad principle only, and the details of the arrangement are yet to be agreed upon. As the United States has already accepted the general proposition there is no longer doubt as to the organization of the commission.

It is not believed here that there will be any difficulty in arranging the details of the commission plan for the settlement of the Samoan trouble arising from the reluctance on the part of the British government to throw aside the Berlin treaty. The State Department does not expect that it will be necessary to go far outside the lines of that convention to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the present difficulties. As there appears to be an apprehension that the proposed commission may not be limited in its functions sufficiently to meet the British ideas, it may be said that the plan in contemplation safeguards all essential points.

TO VISIT THE ISLANDS. It is proposed that the commission shall visit the islands, make a careful inquiry into existing conditions and then apply such remedial measures as may seem to be necessary to ensure tranquility. It will be distinctly understood that whatever the commission does in that line will be purely temporary in character and subject to the approval of the three governments. Party to the Berlin treaty. Then the commission will be expected to frame a scheme for submission to and approval by each of the three Powers for the future government of the islands, involving perhaps some more or less radical changes in the original Berlin treaty. Neither of the three governments therefore chances the loss

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TROUBLES OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS

Why They Have Failed to Reorganize.

SOME WENT TO WAR

But the Larger Portion of the Company Stayed at Home.

THIS IS CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Those Who Enlisted, or, at Least, Some of Them, are Opposed to Allowing the Unenlisted Ones to Return to the Ranks of the Company—The Howitzers.

It looks as though there was going to be trouble connected with the reorganization of the Grays, in which Captain C. Gray Bossieux and others are now so earnestly engaged.

Three meetings have been held, the last one at the Regimental Armory last night, and as yet nothing looking to the consummation of the object in view has been accomplished. Another meeting is projected for next Friday night.

WHAT THE TROUBLE IS.

The facts in the case seem to be these: When the call for volunteers was issued, upon the breaking out of the late war, only fourteen men of the Grays responded, and expressed willingness to go to the front. The rest declined to go.

The reason of each man who declined to enlist was recognized as a perfectly good and valid one. The Grays are an old company, and many of the members, who have families, could not afford to relinquish their positions to accept the small compensation given private soldiers by the United States Government.

That they did not go to war under the circumstances was not considered anything to their discredit by the community at large, but right at this point, it is said, the trouble has occurred.

Of the men who did enlist a large number desire to again become members of the company, while some of the fourteen original members who enlisted, as well as others who came in after the call, object to their return.

It is this, and this alone, it is said, that is preventing the reorganization of the company, and what the outcome will be no one in military circles seems to know.

Captain Bossieux said last night that though the work might be slow, he was confident that the company would eventually be reorganized.

HOWITZERS' INSPECTION.

The regular company inspection of the Richmond Howitzers, followed by an enjoyable dance, drew a large crowd to the armory on North Eleventh street last night. The galleries around the drill hall were



CAPT. C. GRAY BOSSIEUX.

crowded, the fair sex being in the majority.

The turn-out of Howitzers was not large, some of the members being out of the city and others sick, but the showing made by those present was most creditable and highly pleasing to Major W. E. Simons, who inspected them.

Some of the members of the Howitzers in the army are in tip-top condition and attracted considerable attention among the visitors, particularly the beautiful, glittering but murderous Gatling that guards the entrance.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

The Danger From His Fainting Fits Has Been Greatly Exaggerated.

LONDON, April 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The Pope is able to sit up and about but he cannot do his customary work and the Vatican routine has to be executed without personal reference to him. The danger from his fainting fits has been exaggerated and the real cause of anxiety is his inability to take sufficient nourishment. His Holiness may keep going so long as there is no extra pressure upon him, but his life will hang by a slender thread unless he gathers strength with the returning spring."

WARREN F. LELAND DEAD.

Proprietor of the Windsor Hotel Fails to Rally from an Operation.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Warren F. Leland, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, which was destroyed by fire on March 17th, died at 5:54 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Grenville.

Mr. Leland's death followed an operation for appendicitis performed on Friday last.

MR. GEORGE'S TRIAL.

CANTON, O., April 4.—The first day of the trial of Mrs. Anna E. George for the murder of George F. Sexton closed with seven men occupying seats in the jury box. The examinations to-day were only on qualifications, and jurors could only be excused for cause. There are yet eighteen peremptory challenges at the disposal of the attorneys. Two of these belong to the State and sixteen to the defense. Aside from the work on the jury, the day was occupied in disposing of formalities, and a technical point raised, which occasioned some argument by the counsel.

AMERICANS AT BLUEFIELD.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Navy Department is prepared to render speedy assistance to the American residents in Bluefields, Nicaragua, who are being subjected to oppression wrongfully by the authorities there.

Acting Secretary Allen, in anticipation of the coming of the delegation from New Orleans, has just ordered the sunboat Machias, now on the way to Key West from Livingston, Honduras, to proceed to Bluefields as soon as she can take coal.

THEY DECLARE OUR INTENTIONS

Philippine Commission Issues Proclamation.

ELEVEN ARTICLES

Assure the Filipinos that Our Object is Their Prosperity.

CIVIL RIGHTS ARE GUARANTEED.

And the Amplest Liberty of Self Government Compatible with the Obligations of the United States, Religious Freedom, and an Honestly Administered Civil Service.

MANILA, April 4.—12:40 P. M.—The preamble of the proclamation of the United States Philippine Commission, reciting the reason by the Peace Treaty of the Philippine Islands to the United States, refers to the appointment of the commission; assures the people of the cordial good will and fraternal good will of the President of the United States and American people and asserts that the object which the United States government, apart from the fulfillment of its solemn obligations, has assumed toward the family of nations by the acceptance of the sovereignty over the islands, is the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the Filipinos and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized peoples of the world.

The President believes this felicity and perfection of the Philippine people will be brought about by the cultivation of letters, science and the liberal and practical arts, by the enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations. The expansion of industrial pursuits by trade and commerce; by the multiplication and improvement of means of internal communication and by the development of the great resources of the archipelago.

ARE MISREPRESENTED.

"Unfortunately these pure aims and purposes of the American government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, and in consequence the friendly American forces, without provocation or cause, have been openly attacked. Why these hostilities? What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it be more than that the United States is ready to give? They say they are patriots and want liberty."

The commission emphatically asserts that it is willing and anxious to establish an enlightened system of government under which the people may enjoy the largest measure of home rule and the amplest liberty consistent with the supreme ends of the government and compatible with those obligations which the United States has assumed towards the civilized nations of the world.

The proclamation then says there can be no real conflict between American sovereignty and the rights and liberties of the Filipinos, for America is ready to furnish armies and navies and all the infinite resources of a great and powerful nation to maintain its rightful supremacy over the islands; so it is even more solicitous to spread peace and happiness among the people and guarantee them their rightful freedom and to protect their just privileges and immunities, to accustom them to free self-government in ever-increasing measure and to encourage those democratic aspirations and ideals which are the promise and potency of fruitful national development.

TO CONSULT THE PEOPLE.

In conclusion, the proclamation announces that the commission will visit the Philippine Islands to ascertain the enlightened opinion as to the forms of government adapted to the people, conformable with their traditions and ideals, invite the leading representative men to meet the commission and declare the Philippine people for America in ready establishment and maintenance of government is to consult the wishes and secure the advice and co-operation of the people.

The proclamation contains eleven articles, declaring America's intentions, as follows:

1.—The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago. Those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin.

2.—The amplest liberty of self-government will be granted which is reconcilable with just, stable, effective and economical administration and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.

3.—The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be assured and all will have equal standing before the law.

4.—Honor, justice and friendship forbid the exploitation of the people of the islands. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

5.—Guarantees an honest and effective civil service in which to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be employed.

6.—The collection and application of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. The public funds raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the proper expense of the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine Government, and such general improvement as public interests demand. Local funds collected for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration it is believed the needs of the government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

7.—The establishment of a pure, speedy and effective administration of justice, by which the evils of delay, corruption and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

8.—The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and transportation and other public works of manifest advantage to the people will be promoted.

9.—Domestic and foreign trade and commerce and other industrial pursuits, and the general development of the country in the interest of its inhabitants will be constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

10.—Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary public schools in which the children of the people will be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.

11.—Reforms in all departments of government.

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ALTGELD MADE A POOR SHOWING.

Carter H. Harrison Re-Elected in Chicago.

IN OTHER ELECTIONS

Through the West and South the Results were Mixed.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN ST. LOUIS.

But the Democrats Gain Nine Members in the House of Delegates—Everything Democratic in Texas and Arkansas—Republicans Gained in the Chicago Council.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Carter H. Harrison was re-elected mayor of Chicago to-day by a total vote of 16,911 against 16,344 for Zina B. Carter, the Republican candidate, and 4,461 for John P. Altgeld, the Independent Democratic candidate. Harrison's plurality, 23,610.

The Democrats have elected their candidates for the town offices in the north and west towns, the Republicans carrying the south town, although the final count may take this from them. The returns at midnight, however, indicate that they have a safe majority.

The vote from the wards shows, as far as it has been counted, that the Republicans have elected fourteen Aldermen and the Democrats sixty-nine.

The City Council has been composed of forty-five Democrats and twenty-three Republicans.

At Laredo, A. M. Vidaurri, a progressive Mexican, was elected Mayor. Mayor Christian headed the other ticket in the field. The issue was that the present city administration had not shown sufficient vigor in the treatment of the smallpox epidemic, which led up to the recent riots and the existing quarantine against the city and country.

DENVER, COLO., April 4.—Henry V. Johnson, Democrat, has been elected mayor of Denver by a plurality of about 3,000.

The straight votes alone have so far been counted and the returns from seventy-five out of one hundred and fifty-one precincts in the city give Johnson (Dem.) 4,988; Gates, (Rep.) 3,356; Ames (Silver Rep.) 1,309; McMurray, (Ind.) 2,774.

TALKED ABOUT THE DEPOT.

Another Conference was Held by Officials Yesterday.

President John Skelton Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line, and Messrs. Astell and Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio company, conferred again yesterday.

After adjournment, it was announced that the companies were nearer together than before and that agreement would probably soon be reached.

Further than this, those who were present at the conference, would say nothing for publication.

Unless an agreement shall be reached in the next day or two the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina road will make its own plans for a depot and ask the council to pass its ordinance.

Volunteers Landed.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 4.—Four companies of the Second Illinois Volunteers arrived here on the Ward Line steamer Vigilant from Dry Tortugas quarantine and started for Augusta where the regiment is camped.

NEBRASKA CITY IS SOLIDLY DEMOCRATIC.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Municipal elections were held in nearly all the towns and cities in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee to-day. The Republicans lead in the number of victories, while in several towns the mayor and council are of a different complexion.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 4.—Harvey W. Dieterich, Republican, was elected mayor over Charles Starkweather, by about 90 majority. The Republicans elect the rest of their city ticket, seven in all.

RESULTS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 4.—Municipal elections were held in Arkansas to-day, but outside of Hot Springs, where there were no contest worth mentioning. At Little Rock there was but one candidate in the field. Mayor Woodson was re-elected.

The contest at Hot Springs was quite spirited, the deadly riot of three weeks ago having grown out of it. The result there is in doubt.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Six members of the City Council (upper house), twenty-eight members of the House of Delegates, and four school directors were elected here to-day. The republican Council

out of nine aldermen and eleven out of fourteen county commissioners.

The vote was unusually heavy. At ST. PAUL, MINN., April 4.—Elections were held to-day in some Minnesota towns, but there was little party politics in them, and in some places scarcely any contest.

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MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR.

THE INSURGENT FORCES MASSING

Are Strongly Intrenched Near Calumpit.

STILL ONE THOUSAND

Are Preparing for Further Defence North of Malolos.

JUNTA MAKES A NEW STATEMENT

Charges Collusion Between the United States and the Vatican Authorities to Restore Former Roman Catholic Supremacy in the Philippine Islands.

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